## **Trophic Level**

## **Terrestrial and Aquatic Trophic Guilds**

Raptors Predatory Canids & Felids Predatory Mustelids Trophic Level 4 e.g. red-tailed hawk, e.g. coyote, kit fox, bobcat e.g. badger Top Predators, Scavengers American kestrel Insectivorous Carnivorous/ Waterfowl and Aquatic Invertivorous Invertivorous Terrestrial Trophic Level 3 Reptiles and Amphibians1 Omnivorous Reptiles1 Shorebirds Invertebrates Mammals Invertebrates e.g. desert horned toad (R) e.g. Great Basin gopher snake, Omnivores/Camivores e.g. eared grebe, e.g. odonates e.g. barn swallow e.g. shrew e.g. spiders, ants Great Basin spadefoot toad (A) Great Basin collared lizard killdeer Trophic Level 2 Waterfowl and Herbivorous Rodents and Ungulate Aquatic Terrestrial Granivorous<sup>2</sup> **Primary Consumers** Shorebirds2 Song Birds<sup>2</sup> Lagomorphs Browsers Invertebrates Invertebrates Upland Birds e.g. pocket gopher, e.g. Canada e.g. white-crowned e.g. mule Browsers, Granivores, e.g. grasshopper e.g. chukar e.g. chironomids goose sparrow rabbit deer Herbivores Trophic Level 1 Aquatic Plants Terrestrial Forbs/Grasses Woody Plants Primary Producers e.g. cattail, rushes e.g. cheatgrass, bunchgrass e.g. sagebrush, willow Plants



Date: August 2008

Atlantic Richfield Company

Project: 134544

**Terrestrial and Aquatic Trophic Guilds** 

Figure 4-2

Although amphibians and reptiles are important components of the Great Basin desert ecosystem, they are omitted from the ecological CSM because there is insufficient toxicological information to assess risk.

Most herbivorous waterfowl and songbirds consume at least some invertebrates on a seasonal basis or during a particular stage in their life cycle (for example, during breeding); however, the primary food consumed over the lifetime is vegetation, and from a materials flow standpoint these birds are considered primary consumers.